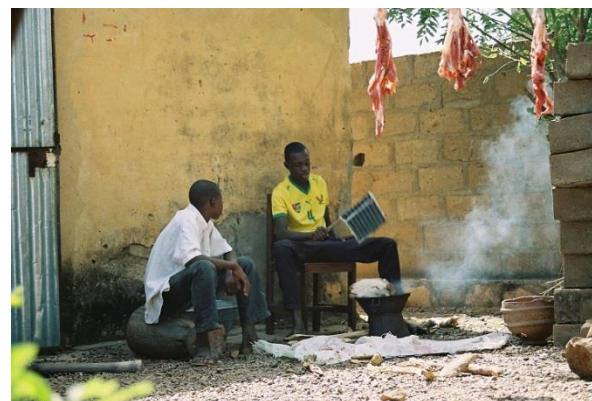
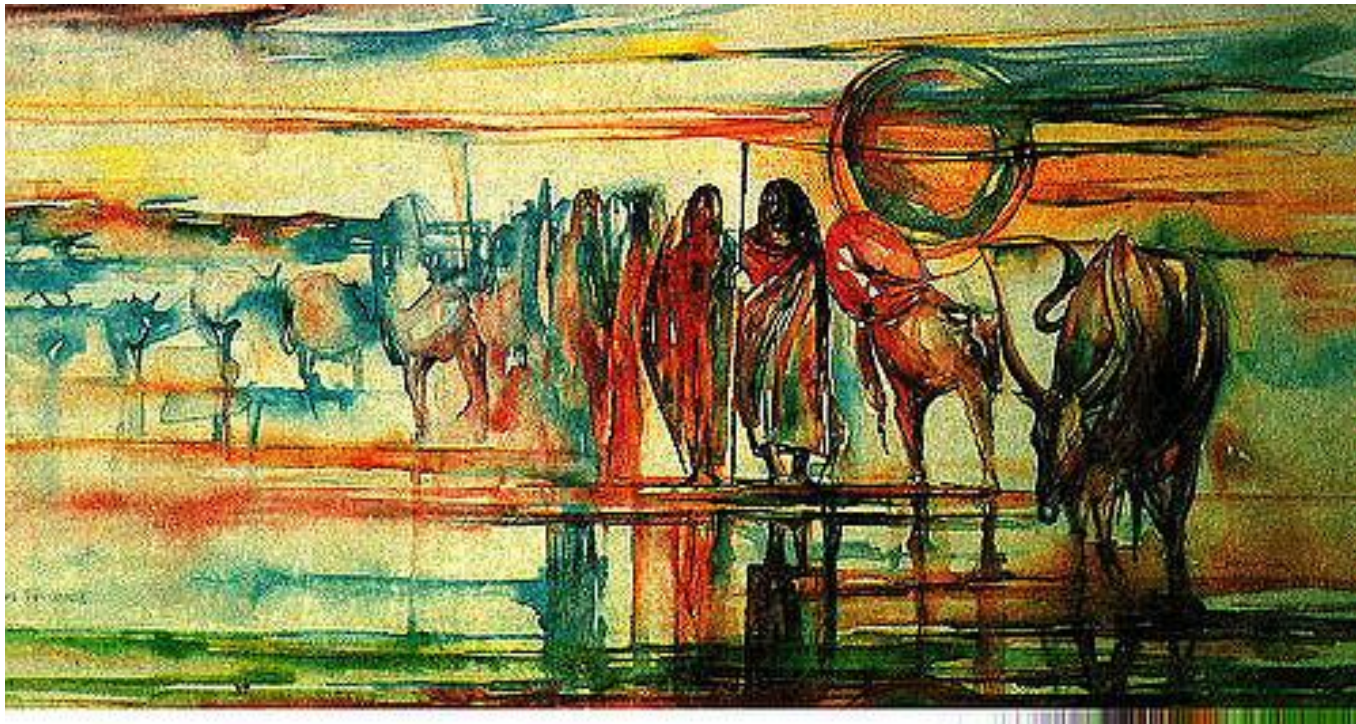


# Deutsche Veterinärmedizin in Sub-Sahara Afrika: Wo kann unser Beitrag liegen? Beispiele aus der Praxis

*TÄ Kristina Roesel*  
*International Livestock Research Institute, Nairobi, Kenia*

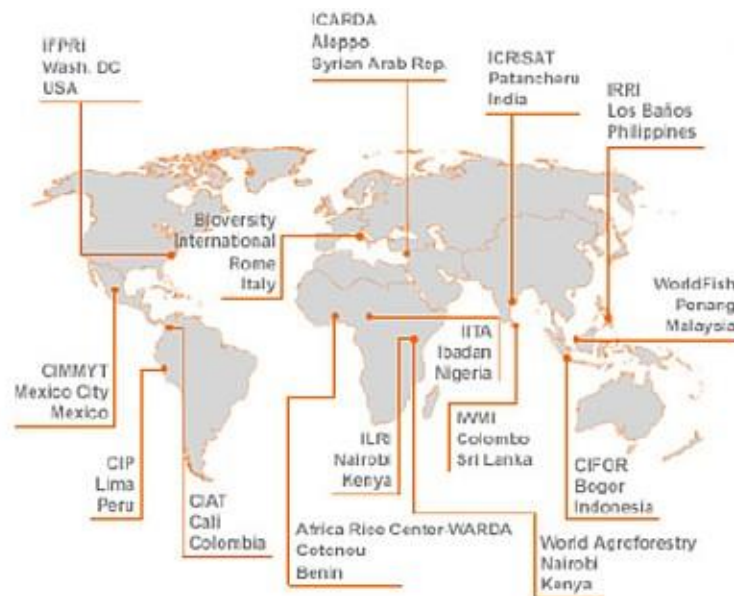
Berliner Tierärztliche Gesellschaft  
FU Berlin, 12 April 2017





1. **Kurzvorstellung International Livestock Research Institute**
2. **Kleinbäuerliche Schweinehaltung in Uganda**
3. **Beispiele für Kooperationen mit der Veterinärmedizin in Deutschland**

# CGIAR global partnership for a food secure future



- Armutsbekämpfung durch Agrarforschung (R4D)
- 15 Forschungszentren (gNRO)
- Bilaterale Finanzierung (WB, BMZ/GIZ, BMGF...)
- 2016: ca. 79 Mio US\$





## **International Livestock Research Institute**

Verbesserung der Ernährungssicherheit

+ Bekämpfung von Armut in devisenschwachen Ländern

durch Nutztierforschung.



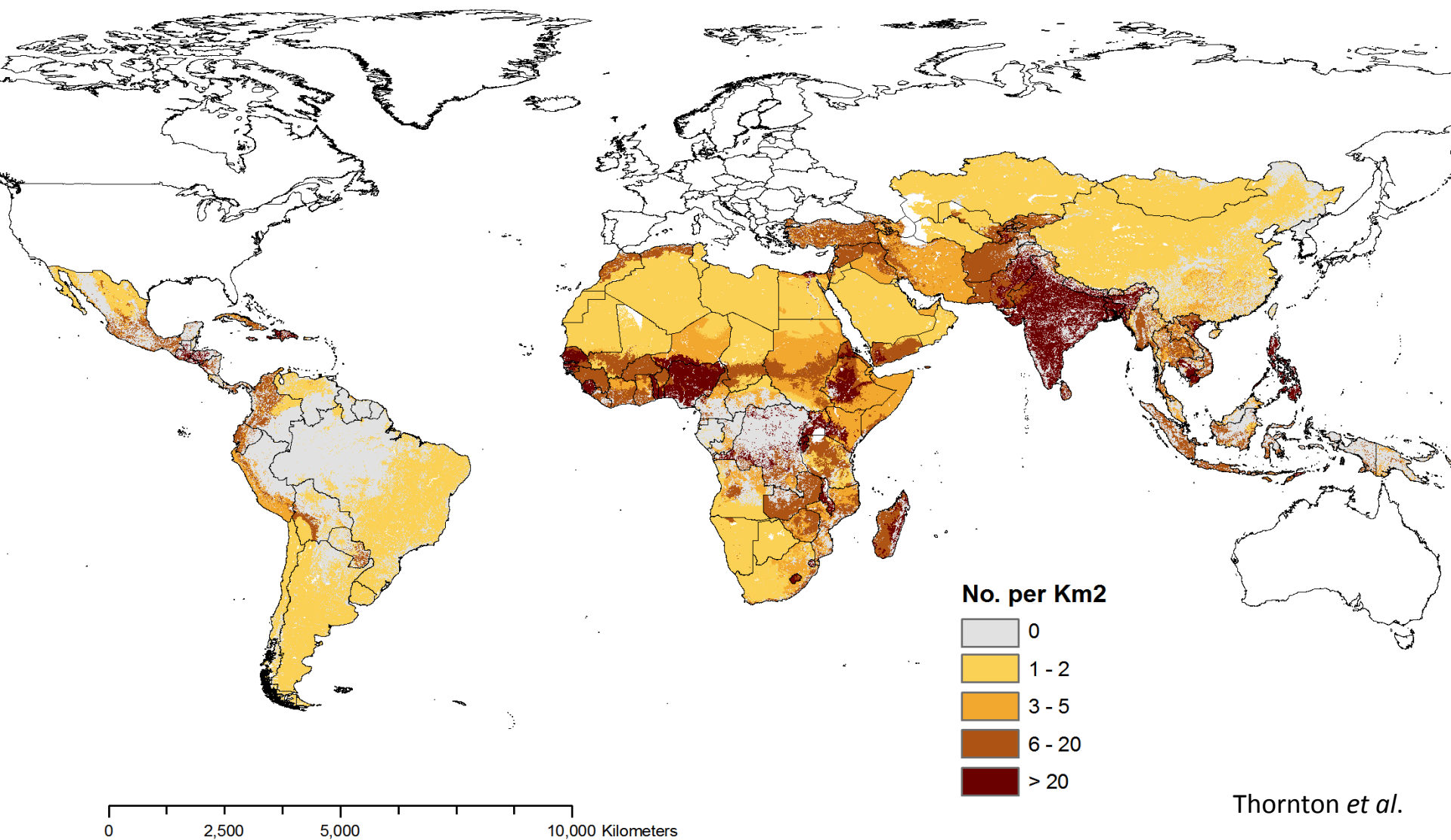


Main campuses: Nairobi,  
Kenya and Addis Ababa,  
Ethiopia

Offices in 14 other countries

# Density of Poor Livestock Keepers (PLK )

## Year 2010\*



Thornton *et al.*

\*Update: March 2012



# Möglichkeiten und Herausforderungen des Nutztiersektors

	Menschliche Gesundheit	Ökonomie	Umwelt
Möglichkeiten	Bevölkerungswachstum, Ernährungssicherheit	Regionale und weltweite Nachfrage nach tierischen Produkten	Dünger, erneuerbare Energien
Herausforderungen	Überernährung, Lebensmittelhygiene, (neue) Zoonosen	Gerechtigkeit, Verstädterung, grenzüberschreitende Tierkrankheiten	Abbau natürlicher Ressourcen, Mensche- Wildtier-Konflikt, Umweltverschmutzung, Emissionen



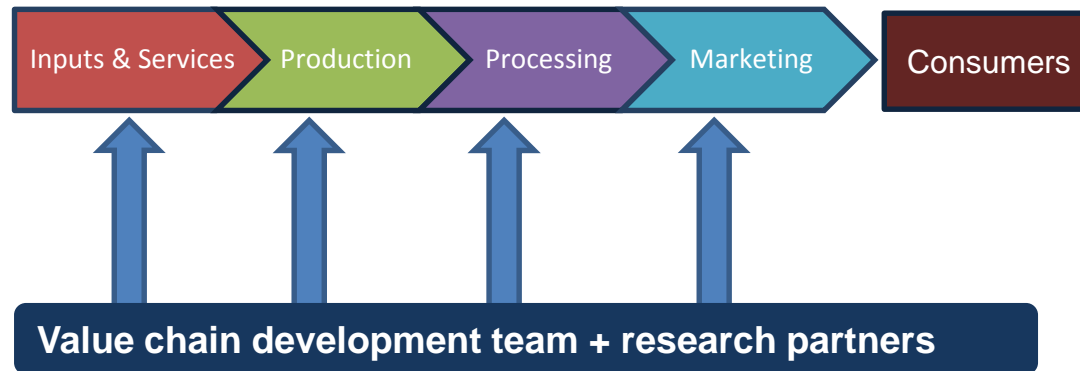




# Livestock Research program :

## Mehr tierische Lebensmittel von und für die Armen

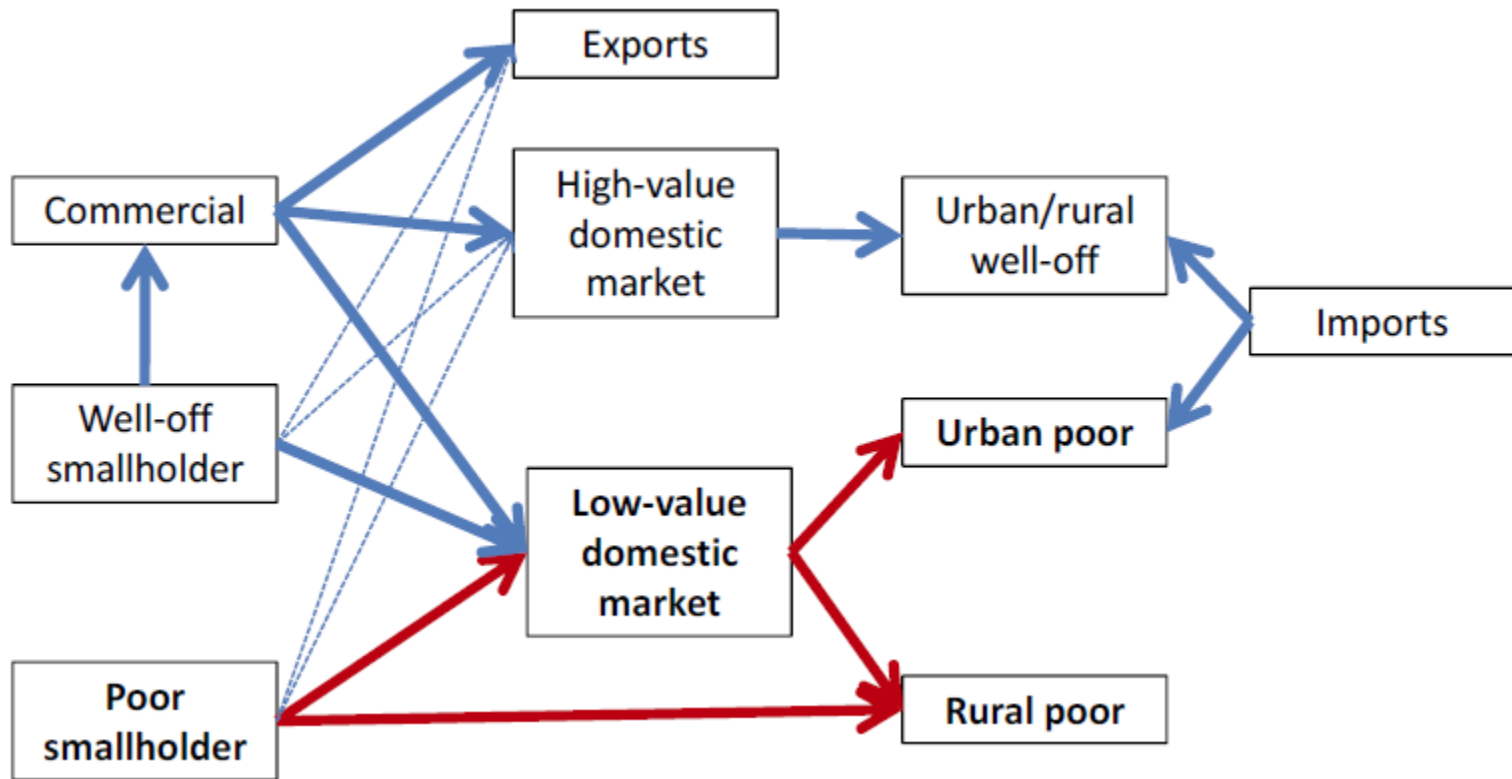
Integrierte Forschung in ausgewählten Lebensmittelketten und Ländern



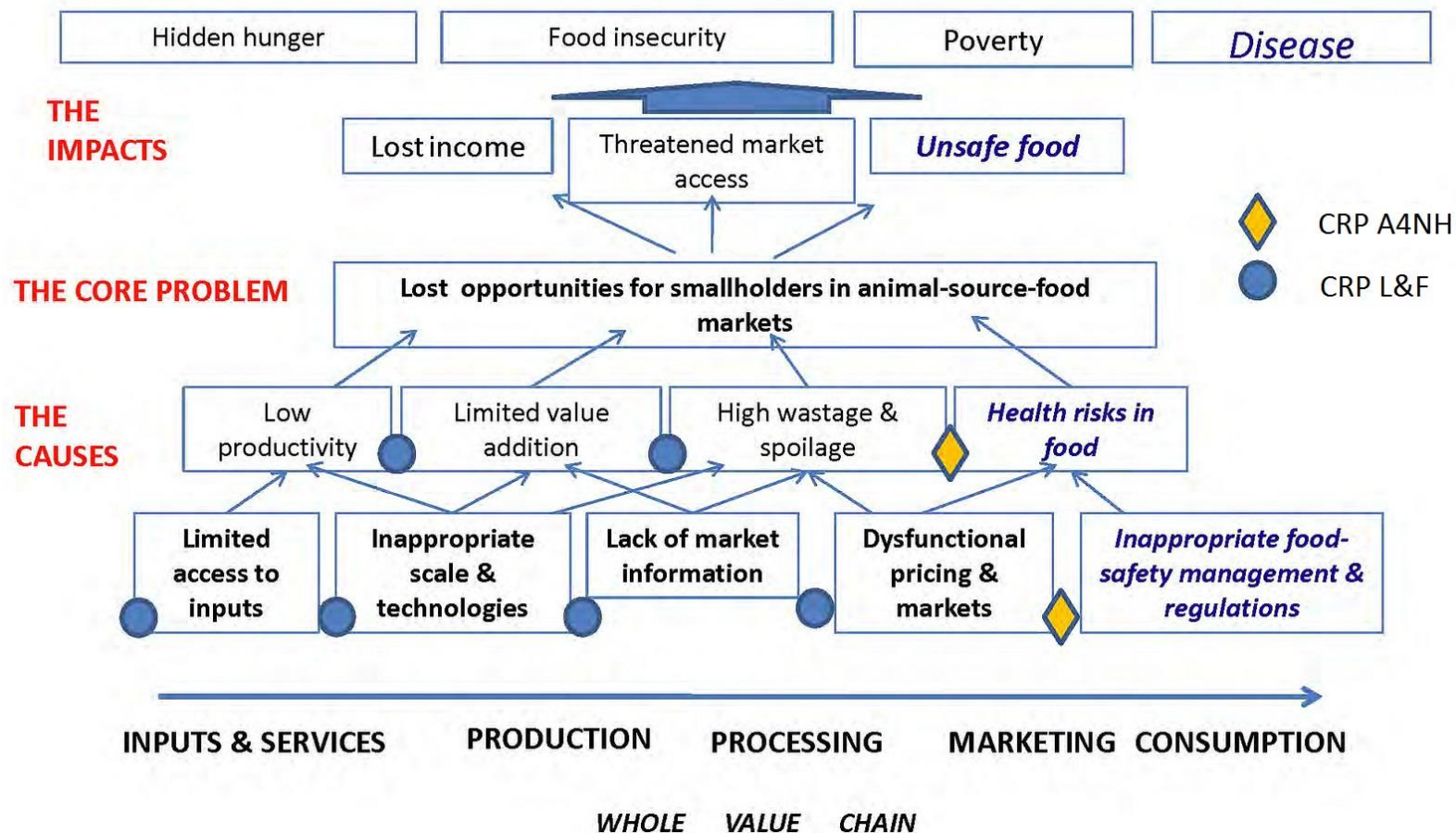
*Zur nachhaltigen Produktivitätssteigerung*

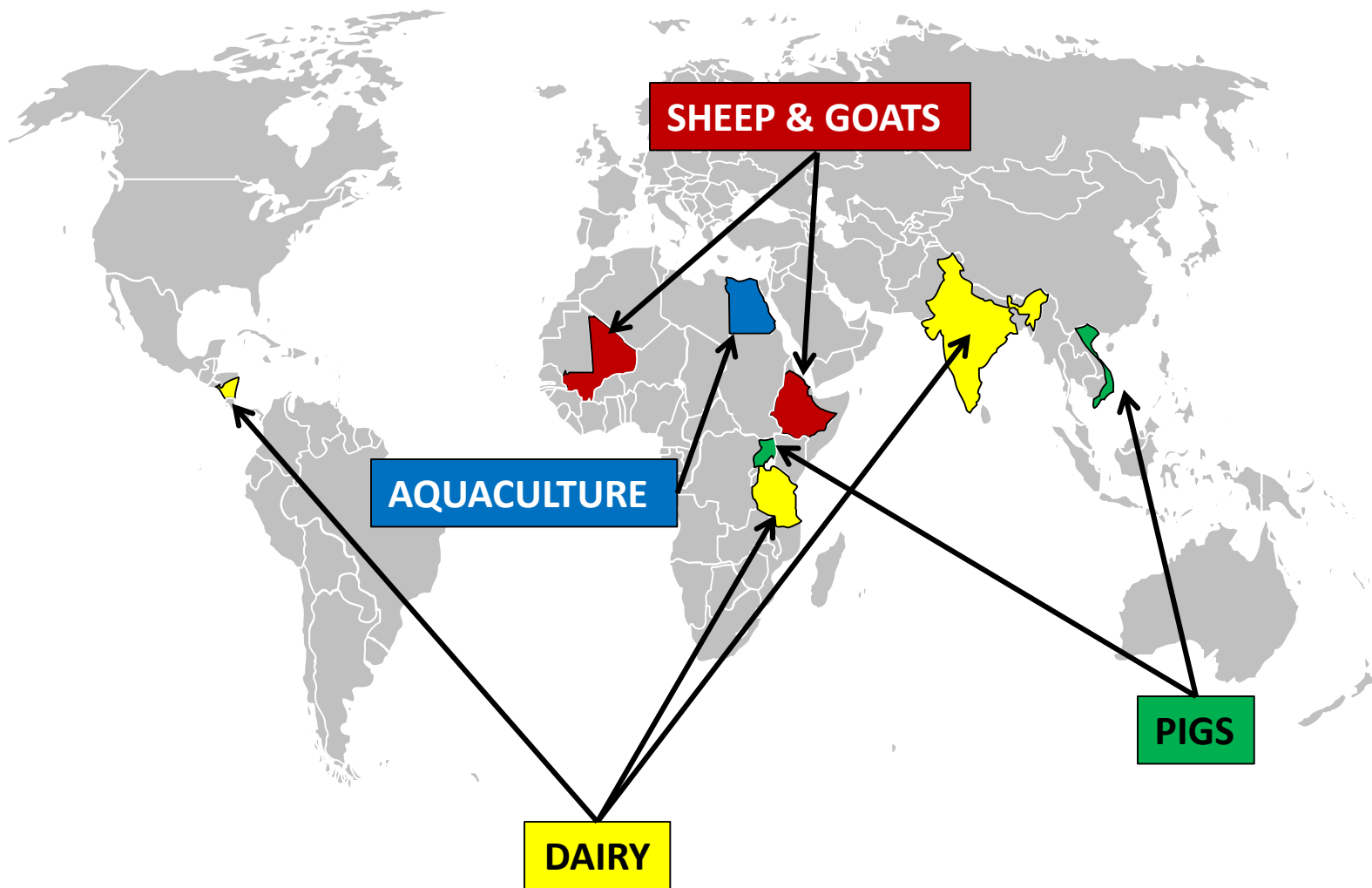


# Typische Versorgungskette für tierische Lebensmittel in devisenschwachen Ländern











# Kleinbäuerliche Schweinehaltung in Uganda



Quelle: GEO & AP

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 2012 9

**Daily Monitor**  
www.monitor.co.ug

## Strange disease kills family of 12 in Kibaale

Health experts say residents should not panic as investigations are ongoing.

BY FLAVIA LANYERO  
flanyero@ug.netformedia.com

**KIBAALÉ.** A disease which is yet to be identified has claimed a family of 12 in Nyaswiga Village, Nyamurunda Sub-county in Kibaale District in a span of three weeks.

The District Health Officer, Mr Dan Kyamanywa, confirmed the deaths were caused by a strange disease and said the Virus Research Institute and the Central Public Health Laboratory was in the district to investigate the disease.

"For now we are calling the disease vomiting and diarrhea, in the next couple of days we shall know what the disease is and the cause," Dr Kyamanywa said.

**Symptoms**  
He added that the disease is characterised by fever, diarrhea and vomiting but said there is no need for panic as the situation is under control.

It is reported that blood also oozed from the nose and mouth of the victims before they died.

This development comes at a time when the country has for the past six months been investigating another mysterious disease in northern Uganda, the nodding syndrome.

The nodding disease has so far affected more than 3,500 and killed at least 200 people.

Its cause, mode of spread and cure are





# Kleinbäuerliche Schweinehaltung in Uganda



- Höchster Pro-Kopf-Verzehr in Ostafrika (3.4 kg)
- 0.19 → 2.3/3.2 Mio Schweine in 30 Jahren
- Kleinbäuerliche Haltung
- “piggy bank”
- 70% verzehrt in Städten und produziert auf dem Land
- “pork joint” Phänomen







































































PASKALE'S PORTLAND  
SAZA - MASAKA  
Tel: 075152911  
0751534

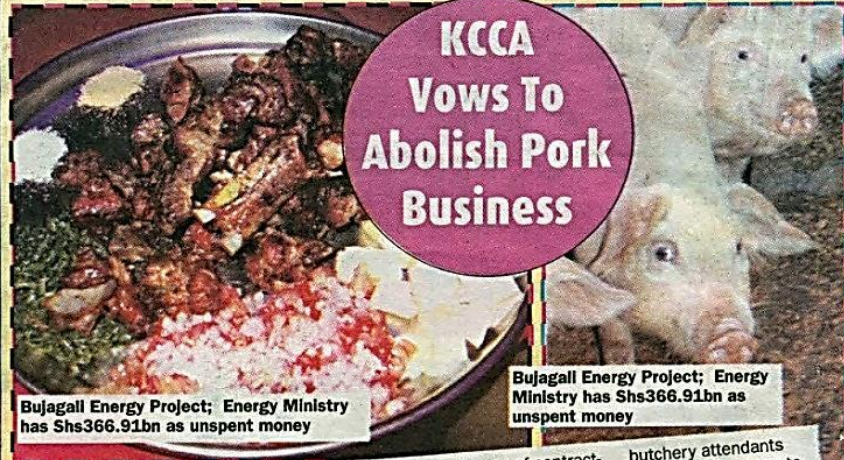






# WAR ON PIGS

**KCCA  
Vows To  
Abolish Pork  
Business**



**Bujagali Energy Project; Energy Ministry has Shs366.91bn as unspent money**

**Bujagali Energy Project; Energy Ministry has Shs366.91bn as unspent money**

By Hope Muhairwe

**K**AMPALA CAPITAL City Authority has opened a fresh war on pork joints claiming that most of them are dirty and operate illegally.

All pork supplied in Kampala for human consumption is contaminated, KCCA public health department said, threatening to close all pork joints around the city. Economy Watch spoke to some abattoir owners in different parts of the city and this is what they said:

"We are so frustrated over this warning because this has

put our business at risk since being the job that helps us earn income. Butchers said they make awesome profits from the business ranging from Shs8,000 a kilo. Emilia Ahimbisibwe, a KCCA Senior Veterinary Officer said that pork sold in the city is increasingly becoming risky for human consumption, citing the reported unhygienic nature in which meat is being slaughtered and prepared.

"A big percentage of pigs slaughtered in Kampala are not cleared for human consumption," Ahimbisibwe said. He threatened that loyal pork consumers face

the danger of contracting epilepsy or running mad among other related ailments. "The city is littered with illegal pork abattoirs in various suburbs such as Bweyogerere commonly known as Ekimezza, Nsambya-Kamwanyi Zone, Kinawataka and Wambizzi in Lubaga Division and many more," he added. He explained that pork contains tape worms which cause epilepsy when consumed without excellent preparation and warned consumers against feasting on meat which is not thoroughly cooked. Ahimbisibwe said they are drafting new laws to guide

butchery attendants and animal transportation to end this food insecurity in the city. A team of officials who included Policemen, KCCA law enforcement personnel and inspectors from the Ministry of Agriculture raided pork joints in Nsambya, Makindye and Luzira. A dozen of pigs were carried away and more than 200 kilograms of fresh pork impounded. Pork is a delicacy enjoyed by a vast number of people who purchase the meat at different pork joints around the city. In the recent years, it has become a profitable business to venture into.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 2012  
**Daily Monitor**  
www.monitor.co.ug

**Mwondha case:  
Lawyers plan to  
meet on June 29**

By ANTHONY NDIKUMANA  
anthonyn@monitor.co.ug

KAMPALA, Continued in a case in which former High Court Judge Mwondha sued Monitor Publications over alleged defamation, yesterday informed court that they have exchanged the necessary documents, they intend to rely on during the hearing.

Mr James Ntagwiza, Mr George Omunyonyo and Ms Mwondha, made the revelation to the presiding High Court judge, Mr Kiiza Musunguza, on the progress of the case.

"My Lord, we have as far as changed proposed schedules notes. We are yet to harmonise both positions. I need to show my client (Mwondha) documents got from Mr Ntagwiza yesterday (Monday)," Mr Omunyonyo said. Mr Ntagwiza in response said does not object to any document given to him, before writing, but only cross examine on them.

Comparing notes

The judge set June 29 to be the two parties sort out any contentious issues before they can a hearing date.

Core to this case is that Mwondha allegedly earned a my meant for judges because was higher while at the same taking allowance as KCCA boss was higher than that of judge. Mr Mwondha denies all allegations.

Earlier, Mr Ntagwiza applied to Justice Musunguza that in a case of defamation, the fewer issues to sort out next meeting scheduled for 29.

Mr Ntagwiza said the position does not deny paid the two articles in content added that the articles were ten out of qualified parties involves some parliamentarians and that the accused made more a fair comment.

**SHIPPING JUSTICE**

Ms Mwondha, currently the High Court resident judge, stopped paper to court only this year over among others, others stopping from publishing any further statements against her.



Pork chopped ready for preparation. Kampala Capital City Authority team has found that most pork abattoirs around the city do not meet the required standards, putting the health of many people at risk. (Monitor.co.ug)

## Most pork in Kampala is unsafe - health experts

**Health risk:** The KCCA health team says most of the pork on the market is produced in unhygienic places, right from the slaughter chamber.

By ROBERT MWANJE  
rwanje@monitor.co.ug

KAMPALA, Majority of pork supplied in Kampala for human consumption is contaminated, the Kampala Capital City Authority public health department has warned.

Dr Emilia Ahimbisibwe, the KCCA senior veterinary officer, said the pork sold in the city is increasingly becoming risky for human consumption, citing the reported unhygienic nature in which meat is being slaughtered, transported and prepared.

"A big percentage of pigs slaughtered in Kampala are not cleared for human consumption," Dr Ahimbisibwe told journalists in Kampala yesterday.

**INSPECTED FIGURE**

**50 percent**

The percentage of animals that KCCA says it gets to inspect, of the 200 slaughtered daily.

He warned that illegal pork consumers face the danger of contracting epilepsy or running mad among other related ailments.

"The city is littered with illegal pork abattoirs in various suburbs including Nsambya, Kamwanyi Zone, Kinawataka and Wambizzi in Lubaga Division," he said.

Dr Ahimbisibwe said pork contains tape worms which cause epilepsy when consumed without excellent preparation and warned consumers against feasting on meat which is not thoroughly cooked.

"We are drafting new laws to guide butchery attendants and animal transportation to end this food insecurity in the city," he said.

Pork is a delicacy enjoyed by a vast number of people who purchase the meat at different pork joints around the city.

In 2008, a government health team raided and closed five popular pork joints in Kampala's suburbs, arresting 14 owners in the process.

The team of 20 officials who included policemen, city authority law enforcement personnel and inspectors from the Ministry of Agriculture raided pork joints in Nsambya, Makindye and Luzira.

A dozen pigs were carried away and more than 200 kilograms of fresh pork impounded.

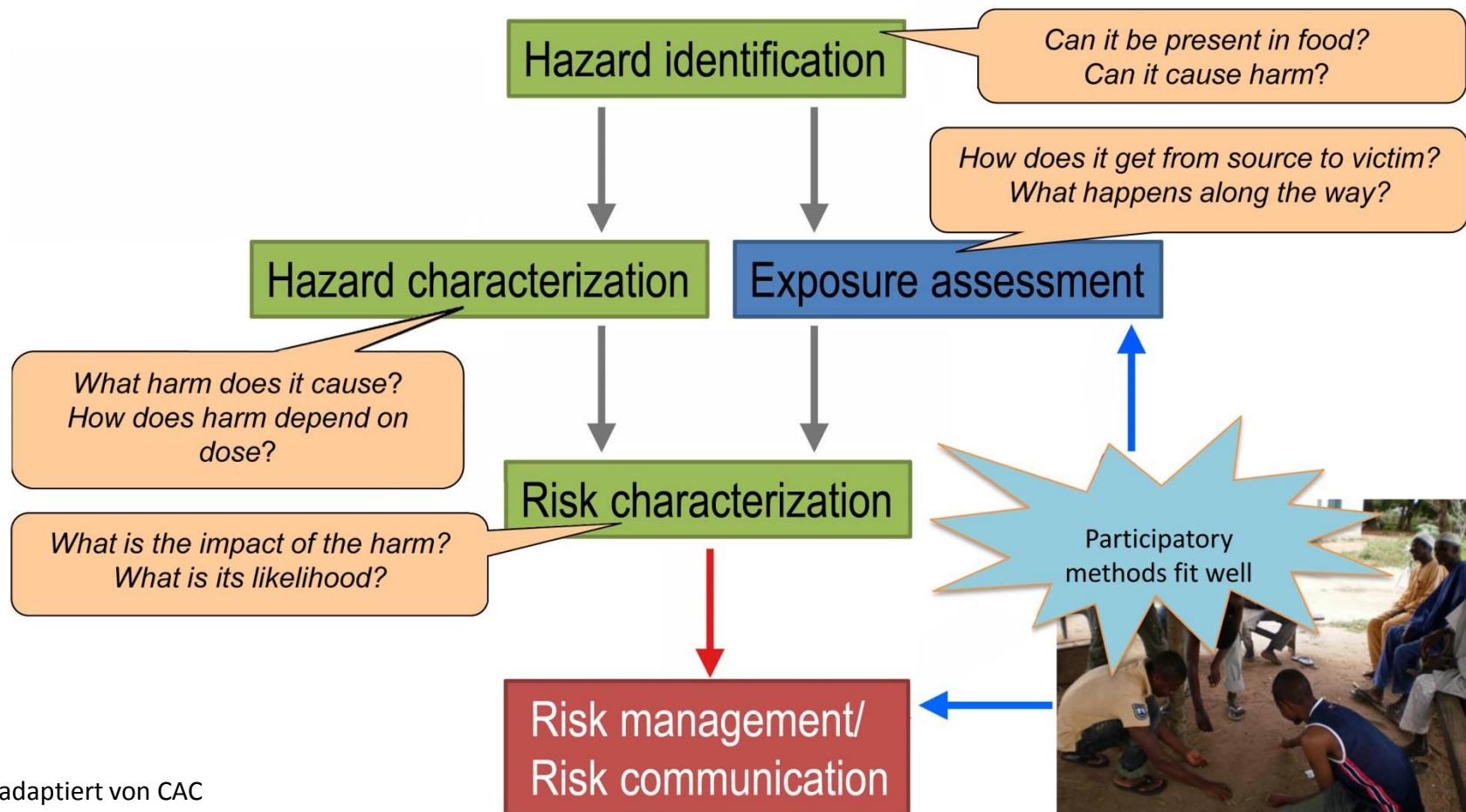
Meanwhile, as many as 800 cows are slaughtered every day in Kampala and unlike pork, beef is usually contaminated at the different abattoirs due to poor hygiene.



# Beispiele für Kooperationen mit der Veterinärmedizin in Deutschland

Safe Food, Fair Food Projekt (2008-2015): Partizipative Risikobewertung

## GEFAHR VS RISIKO





# “Safe Food, Fair Food” Projekt (2008-2016): 8 Länder, 10 Partner, >35 Studien

**CSRS**  
Centre Suisse de Recherches  
Scientifiques en Côte d'Ivoire



Mali  
Senegal

Côte d'Ivoire

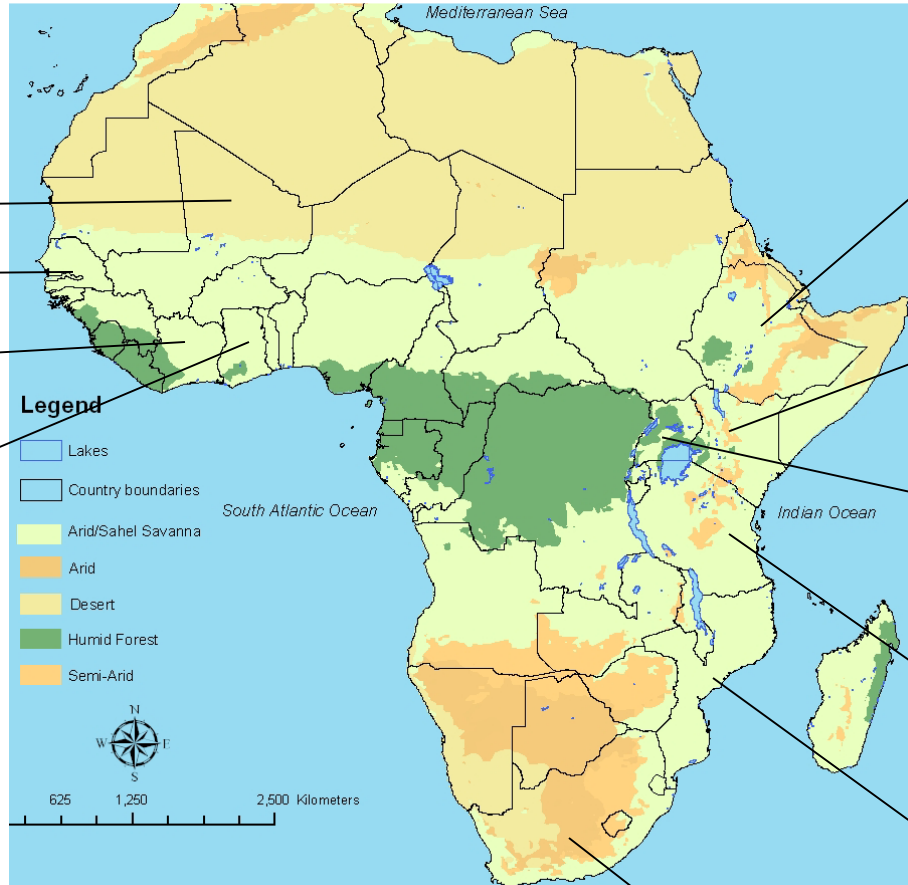


Ghana

Freie Universität Berlin



**BfR**  
Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung



Ethiopia



Kenya



Uganda



Tanzania



Mozambique

South Africa



University of Pretoria

**giz**

**ILRI**  
INTERNATIONAL  
LIVESTOCK RESEARCH  
INSTITUTE

**IIAM**  
Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique



Rakuno Gakuen University  
酪農学園大学



# FOOD SAFETY AND INFORMAL MARKETS

Animal products in sub-Saharan Africa



Edited by  
Kristina Roesel and Delia Grace

earthscan  
from Routledge

# Sécurité sanitaire des aliments et marchés informel: les produits d'origine animale en Afrique Subsaharienne



Edité par  
Kristina Roesel et Delia Grace



# Deutsche Partnerinstitutionen

Freie Universität  Berlin



FRIEDRICH-LOEFFLER-INSTITUT

**FLI**

Bundesforschungsinstitut für Tiergesundheit  
Federal Research Institute for Animal Health



**DAAD**

Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst  
German Academic Exchange Service

- Institut für Parasitologie und Tropenveterinärmedizin
- Institut für Lebensmittelsicherheit und -hygiene
  - FAO Zentrum VPH
  - AG Fleischhygiene
  - AG Internationale Tiergesundheit
- NRL für koagulasepositive Staphylokokken einschließlich *Staphylococcus aureus*
- NRL für *Trichinella*
- NRL für Toxoplasmose
- Tierärzte ohne Grenzen e.V.
- Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst, The world academy of sciences (DFG, UNESCO)



# Deutsche Partnerinstitutionen: was wir schon tun (am Bsp. Uganda)

Datenerhebung

Pilotstudien

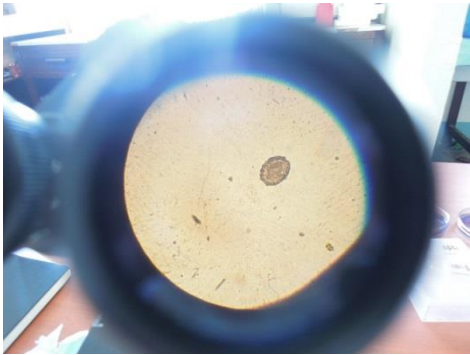
Capacity building

Laborexpertise/ QM

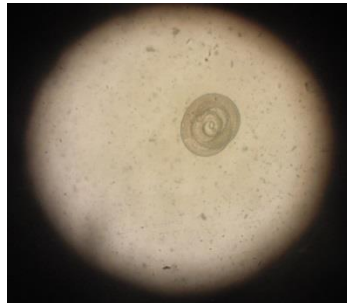
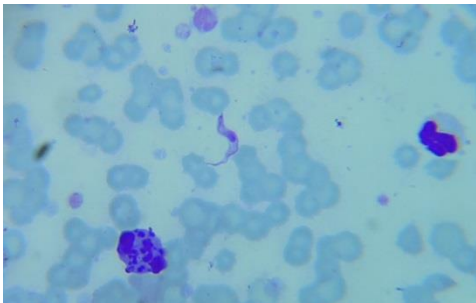


# PhD Arbeit: Schweineparasitosen

- Parasiten als Produktionshemmnis



- Zoonotische Parasitosen



© Flickr/ILRI



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Federal Research Institute for Animal Health



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# Fliegen als Vektor für LAK und multiresistente *Salmonella* spp.

© Martin Heilmann



Flies as carriers for diseases in pork butcheries in Kampala, Uganda: A contribution to improved hygiene



Tauglichkeit vs Attraktivität

© Martin Heilmann

## Overview

A pilot study conducted from May to November 2014 assessed the risk of food contamination by flies in road-side pork butcheries in Kampala, Uganda and tested the use of insecticide-treated nets in managing this risk.

Sixty butchers and 240 customers were interviewed for the baseline survey, which collected information on respondents' socioeconomic status and used a choice experiment to determine customers' pork consumption preferences and butchers' perceptions about these preferences.

The study is part of the ILRI-led Safe Food, Fair Food project.

## About the speaker

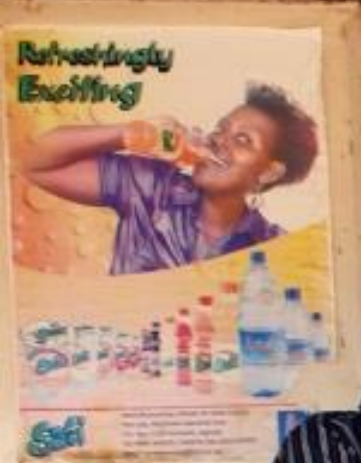


Martin Heilmann is a veterinarian and ILRI graduate fellow undertaking a PhD at the Institute for Parasitology and Tropical Veterinary Medicine, Freie Universität Berlin. He has an interest in livestock, food safety and vector-borne diseases.



# PORK TALK BUTCHERY

0774017673 0755941629



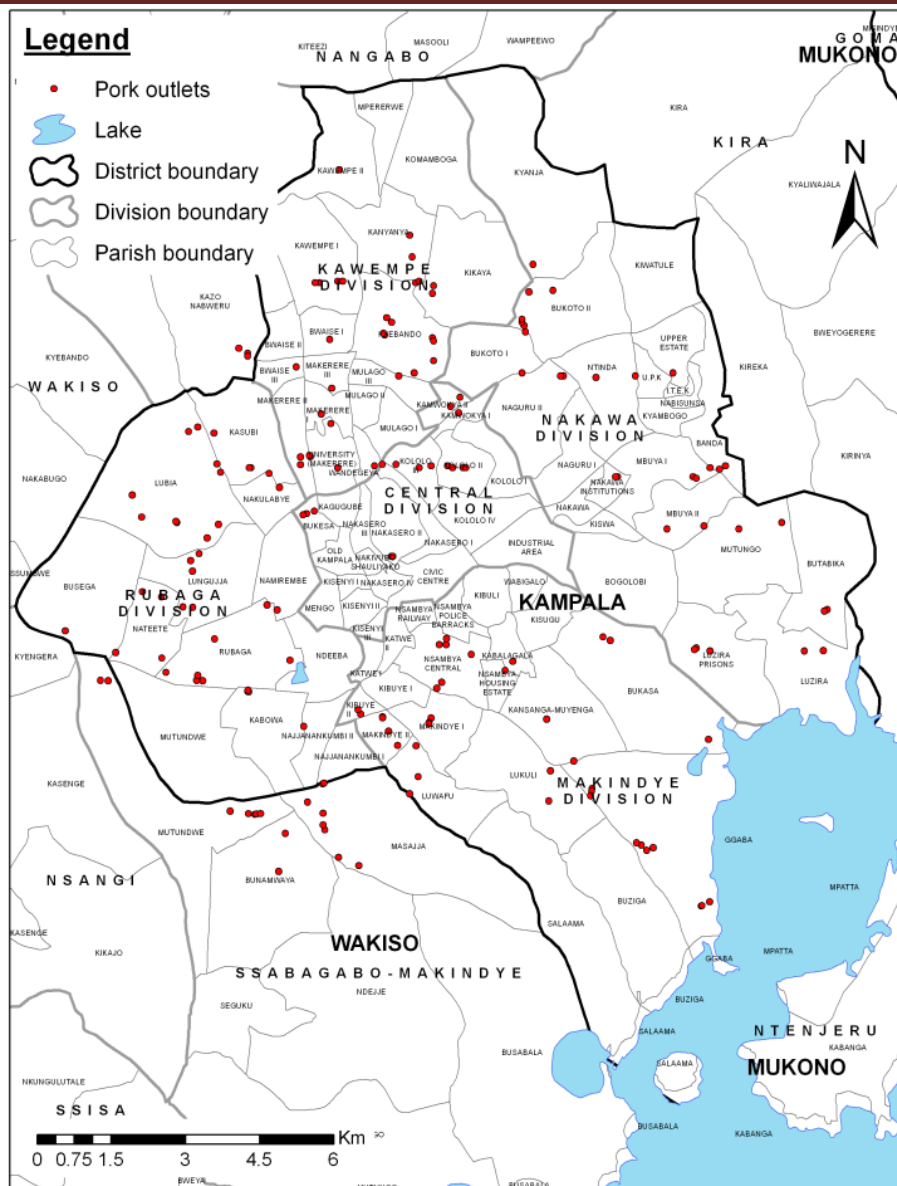


# Fliegen als Vektor für LAK und multiresistente *Salmonella* spp.

- Proben von rohem Schweinefleisch und Fliegen enthielten am häufigsten mit *Salmonella enterica* subsp. *enterica*
- 55 *Salmonella* Isolate wurden in Berlin am FAO Reference Centre for VPH (FU Berlin) serotypisiert: 7 verschiedene Serovare
- BfR und Herlinde Irsigler!!!
- 98% der Isolate zeigten phänotypische Resistenz gegen mind. eines der 22 AB
- Molekularbiologie







2012/13:

Metzgereien in Kampala mit GPS erfasst; 5 Stadtbezirke, 158 pork joints (Kungu J, Ejobi F, Mawadi P)

2014:

Stichprobe 60 pork joints, 240 Kunden (Heilmann M & Ndoboli D)

Ca. 50% des Fleisches aus Städtischem Schlachthof



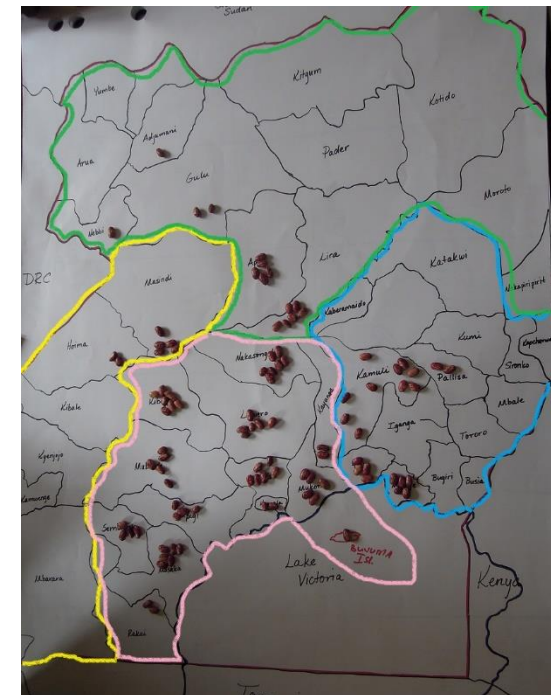
# Wambizzi Schlachthof in Kampala

Erstrebenswert:

Gute Hygienische Praxis

Risikobasierte Untersuchungen

Surveillance TBD







WAMBIZI COOP SOCIETY LTD  
REG. NO. 2680  
ABATTOIR

WAMBIZI COOPERATIVE ABATTOIR  
NOTICE TO OUR ESTEEMED  
CUSTOMER AND FARMER.

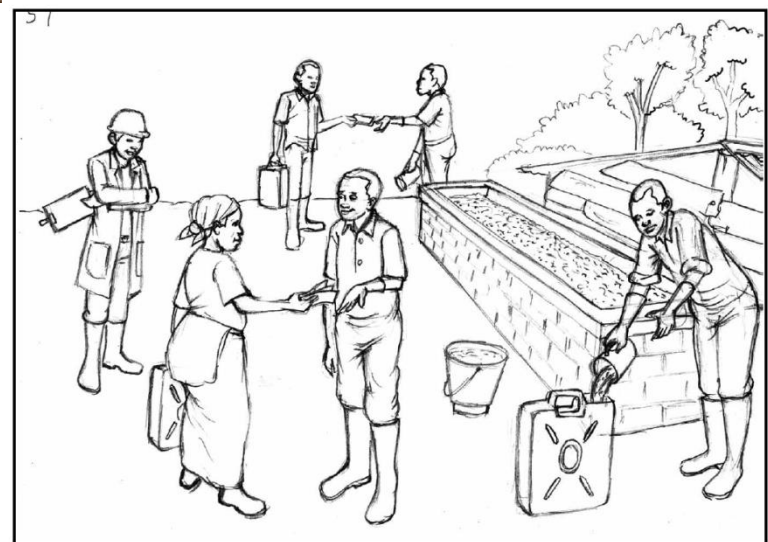
PLEASE TO AVOID CROWDING  
7 FOOT DISTANCE. MASKS INCLUDING  
FROM THE ADMINISTRATION BLOCK  
FOR ANY HELP. ASSISTANCE.  
FOR HEALTHY COMPLAINTS WILL BE  
DETERMINED BY ONE THERE AFTER.  
TAKING CARE OF THE PERSON YOU DEAL WITH

MUNSHI VO KULIMATISA KAKUMPARA  
JAMITHI MU LUPATA TUKU BOKA UTUKWISA  
KIA WE HAUZE. HAD OFFICE  
TUKU KUMAMUJUMUZA KUTUNGA  
HUATWASHOKA KWAHAUZA MU OFFICE  
YA LUPATA.

WEDGICHKEZE CHAMUTU  
RWINGOLAGANA NATE.  
MANAGEMENT  
TEL: 0772-840065, 0712-845125, 0703-170116



# Technologie & Training: Biogas aus Schlachtabfällen



GIZ-funded Safe Food, Fair Food project  
IrishAid-funded MorePork project



# Mobile SMS learning for pigs (mPig)

- Research into use
- Januar 2015 – September 2017

ILRI

INTERNATIONAL  
LIVESTOCK RESEARCH  
INSTITUTE

Freie Universität



Berlin

VÉTÉRINAIRES  
SANS FRONTIÈRES GERMANY



**giz** Deutsche Gesellschaft  
für Internationale  
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



© Flickr/Jeff Haskins



# Tradition VPH in Deutschland & junger Schweinesektor in Ostafrika

- Berufskrankheiten (z.B. Rotlauf), die in Deutschland längst kontrolliert sind, in Ostafrika erst auftauchen
- Zoonosen, die traditionell wichtig für Deutschland waren (z.B. *T. spiralis*) und das Schwein in neuem Kontext in Ostafrika (Infektion mit *T. nelsoni*?)
- Emerging infectious diseases mit globaler Wichtigkeit (z.B. Ebola in Hausschweinen, Uganda als Hotspot hämorrhagischer Fiebererkrankungen)



# WEBALE NYO \* ASANTE SANA \* VIELEN DANK

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[k.roesel@cgiar.org](mailto:k.roesel@cgiar.org)

<https://safefoodfairfood.wordpress.com/>

Better lives through livestock  
[www.ilri.org](http://www.ilri.org)



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*‘Better lives through livestock’*  
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